The Massillon Independent.

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LAUNCHED IN SAFETY.

The Kearsarge and Kentucky Leave the Ways.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE LOOK ON.

The Kearsarge is Christened with Champagne, the Kentucky with Water—Conservative Kentuckians Still Cling to the Virtues of Bourbon—Our Greatest Ships.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

NEWPORT NEWS, March 24.—The launching of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, this morning, was witnessed by a crowd of 18,000 people. Ceremonies on both ships were alike. Mrs. Herbert Winslow christened the Kearsarge with champagne, and Miss Bradley christened the Kentucky with water from Abraham Lincoln's spring in Kentucky. As the latter vessel glided into the water Kentuckians opposed to water christening threw bottles of bourbon against the vessel.

There are larger battleships afloat on the ocean than the twin sisters, Kearsarge and Kentucky; there are even larger armored cruisers in the British navy, such as the splendid cruisers, Powerful and Terrible, yet it is doubtful whether any prudent naval commander, even leaving out of his calculations that great factor represented by the superb fighting qualities of the American sailor, would care to venture a hostile meeting with one of these steel bulldogs of the seas: for the new American battleships embody in their design and construction the highest development up to this date in offensive and defensive warfare as the great game of naval strife would be played on the coast line of the United States. Into their broad hulls are packed all of the engine power, the armor and the ordnance that the highest scientific ability is able to concentrate in a floating structure that is able to seek a base of operations, a supply of fuel and ammunition and an opportunity to heal wounds received in battle. Larger ships, those of deeper draft necessarily, may not enter or attack our ports at fighting range, and this consideration was always kept in mind by Chief Constructor Hichborn when the Kearsarge and the Kentucky were planned. That is the explanation of the fact—a new one in naval design—that these ships, with a displacement of 11,525 tons, draw only 28 feet 6 inches of water, less than the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn, which would not be combined equal in combat to one of the battleships. Light draft on heavy displacement is only one of the many valuable qualities of the battleships, though by no means the least. Save the Indiana class, they carry the heaviest batteries in accord with modern naval practice, and with primary batteries fully equal to that class they mount secondary guns in such fashion as to make the combination almost unequaled in naval architecture. The big rifles, four in number, are mounted in two turrets, one sweeping the entire sea from directly ahead, fully half way astern, the other with equal range, placed so as to command the sea from either bow straight astern. These are of thirteen-inch calibre, yet the British navy now confines its guns to twelve inch. In inches the difference seems small, yet the American gun has about 25 percent more power.

At this point in the armament of the ships the American designers have embarked in a bold and enterprising experiment, the result of which will be awaited with interest by the whole maritime world. Instead of descending at one move from the heavy primary battery to the small calibre rapid-fire guns, as is done in the case of cruisers, it has become the custom of naval architects to interpose a battery of medium calibre guns, six or eight inch guns for instance, and these are placed in smaller independent turrets about the ship. It occurred to the American designers that if they could dispense with the weighty and space-consuming machinery attached to these turrets, such as the turning engines and machinery, independent ammunition hoists, shields and the like, much more engine power could be placed in the hull of the ship and much more armor could be carried. They solved the problem by rigidly attaching the smaller turrets, each containing two eight inch rifles, to the top of the big thirteen inch turrets. The plan has another advantage than weight-saving. Theoretically, it tended to a terrible concentration of the fire of the ship. Probably the craft does not float that would survive the awful impact from the four guns of one of these combined turrets upon one small section of its hull, and because they are trained in unison their projectiles must strike close together.

With this saving in weight the designers were able to give splendid armor protection to the ships. All of this armor is of Harveiyzed nickel-steel, of American invention, and the best in the world up to this date, as is shown by the many European efforts to equal it by other processes of manufacture. Moreover, it is skillfully disposed so as to make every ounce of steel count for the protection of the crew. The big turrets are seventeen inches thick in front, diminishing in the thickness to fifteen inches in the rear, where they are less liable to be struck, because in action the guns are supposed always to be turned toward the enemy. The smaller turret, above, for a like reason, vary in thickness from eleven to nine inches. To make sure no stray shot strikes the ammunition hoists leading from the magazines to the turrets, the former is inclosed in tubes of hardened steel fifteen inches in thickness. Mounted in this fashion the guns are almost invulnerable, from the eight-inch rifles mounted high in air with good range and capable of piercing the walls of most armored ships at fighting quarters, to the big thirteen-inch guns that can project their armor-piercing shot a dozen miles across the sea.

The combination battery is supplemented by a numerous auxiliary battery of smaller guns, perched on every convenient point of the superstructure. All are rapid fire or machine guns, for the navy department has profited by the lessons taught in the Chino-Japanese war of the terrible power of guns of this type. About four motions suffice to load, discharge and reload one of these guns, and in rapidity of fire they are equal to three of the ordinary navy breech-loading guns.

The largest are five-inch calibre, fourteen in all, sheltered behind six-inch steel walls and separated one from another by two inch steel walls to minimize the effects of an exploding shell in any compartment. Then there are six pounders, one pounders and Gatlings, mainly for the warm reception of hostile torpedo boats or to a clear deck, or an open porthole or an earthwork. To facilitate this, some of the machine guns are placed high in the military tops where they can rain bullets down below. To protect the hull which carries all of this offencive power, sixteen and one-half inches of armor is placed along the sides, dipping four feet below the water line, and numerous bulkheads are disposed to prevent any shot that may enter from traversing. The engines, the vitals of the ship, are covered by an arched steel deck two and three-quarter inches thick, placed on an angle calculated to deflect and throw upward any projectile.

Under that deck lies 10,000 horse power of boilers, engines and other machinery capable of pushing the vast hull through the water at the rate of at least sixteen knots on hour, a good speed for a freight train on land, and besides there are not less than eighty smaller engines to hoist anchors, pull up boats, drive dynamos and otherwise help the crew. The big turrets swing noiselessly and quickly by electricity, the largest application yet made of electric power in this way, and everywhere in the ship, from winches and ventilators to lighting and telephony, the electric fluid plays a useful part.

The Kearsage and Kentucky are 360 feet in length, 72 feet 5 inches beam and 25 feet 6 inches draft. They carry normally 410 tons of coal, but may take 1210 tons, and 511 officers, sailors and marines are required to navigate each of them.

THE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL LAW.

Manner in Which Sub-Directors Are to be Elected.

In accordance with a request, THE INDEPENDENT publishes the recently amended township school law providing for the election of two sub-directors, which is as follows: "There shall be elected on the second Monday of April, in each sub-district, by the qualified electors thereof, two competent persons, having the qualifications of electors therein, to be styled sub-directors. In all sub-districts where directors are elected in 1898, one sub-director shall be elected for the term of one year, and one for the term of two years: in all sub-districts where directors shall be elected in 1899, one sub-director shall be elected for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years, and in all sub-districts where directors shall be elected in 1900, one sub-director shall be elected for the term of one year, and one for the term of three years. All election of directors or sub-directors thereafter shall be held on the sceond Monday of April, and all directors and sub-directors shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

RAILROAD NOTES.

W. & L. E. Will Enforce an Old Rule—Joe Smith in Town.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company has learned that among their employes there are a few who drink gamble and carouse a great deal, and "spotters" have been turned loose to bring in the evidence necessary to warrant their discharge. It is claimed that in this city are half a dozen who are unable to report for duty immediately after pay day, and who tell their wives and creditors that they failed to see the paymaster when he passed through and therefore did not get their money. Such men, officers of the company say, they want to get rid of at once.

Joseph Smith, special agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, known everywhere along the line, is spending a few days in this city on business.

Concudtor William Wherley and Brakeman Gray have been recently given a new caboose for their train, and they announced their purpose of making it famous as "the W. & L. E. palace car."

Mr. Cleveland is Satisfied.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 26.—[By Associated Press]—Ex-President Cleveland says he thinks the government is pursuing exactly the right course with Spain.

Maine Officers Sail North.

HAVANA, March 26.—[By Associated Press]—Captain Sigsbee sailed north on the Olivette today, with the other officers of the Maine.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipating and stub

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Lights on Genoa, the Richest City in Italy.

ARCHITECTURAL USES OF PAINT.

Cream Colored Castles are Found to be a Sham and a Delusion—Farms Created Out of the Solid Rock—Italian Washerwomen.

GENOA, March 14.—Genoa, once politically great, is yet the richest city in Italy. Rome, Florence, Venice and Naples are famous enough in their way but Genoa could buy and sell them all. Down in the old part of the town, surrounding a square as big as half of one of the Massillon parks is centered this vast wealth which has been accumulating since before the time of the Doges. It was one of these banks that issued the first paper money known in commerce, and to this same bank that Christopher Columbus left one-tenth part of his property for the purchase of corn and oil for the poor, saying that inasmuch as he had been "blessed by the Holy Ghost more than any man since David's time," he wished to do this much for his townspeople.

Looking southeast from the custom house, one sees off in the distance a grove of pines under which rests the body of John Smithson, a man who had never seen America, but who honored its institutions, and added to them in a manner that will perpetuate his memory. An unrecognized son of the Duke of Northumberland, he gave himself up to science, and acquiring a large fortune from his father, he left it to the American government to found an institution for the dissemination of higher knowledge. The sum amounted to half a million or more, and out of it grew the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

The churches of the place are comparatively uninteresting. The Cathedral is almost ugly. Its most striking features are a tablet of doubtful historical value which sets forth that Noah or some other old gentleman of the remote past discovered the harbor and planted the first colony on the site of the present city, and a stone carving in the facade representing St. Lawrence on a gridiron with forked flames twisting around his body. The only other church which tourists visit stands on top of one of the mountains back of the city, and is called the Church of Orregina. There is nothing at all remarkable about this structure except that within its walls is built a little hut, known as the house of the Virgin Mary, and this ceases to be remarkable when one is next told that it is only a copy of another house located in another church standing at Loreto, a small Italian town. As the story goes, this house of the Virgin Mary was carried by the angels from Judea, and laid down in Dalmatia. There it was again picked up and transported miraculously to Loreto where it remains to this day. In course of time thousands of pilgrims sought Loreto, and the church built around the stone hut became immensely rich, and frequently loaned the money with which the Genoese wars were carried on. I could not conscientiously advise any one to climb the four thousand steps leading to Genoa's copy of the Church of Orregina, although from the church steps the city and the harbor may be seen as from nowhere else.

The old palace of the Doges has now become the city hall, and in the great court where formerly the soldiers of the republic guarded the bronze doors, public notices are now spread, and busy thousands make it a short cut from one street to another. The other palaces for which Genoa is famous are for the most part given over to trade, although the Dorias, one of the four families that ruled the city for years, have presented theirs to the city, together with its treasures of art. Here one sees not only a great number of superb pictures, but many relics of a glorious and romantic past, when Genoa was one of the powers of the world.

The journey from Genoa to Nice is one of the most fascinating in Europe. Throughout the distance there is a succession of snow-covered mountains on one side, with the Mediterranean on the other. Yet beautiful as it is, an American will probably be most amazed to find the bed of every mountain stream filled with women washing the soiled linen of Italy. The only implements in use are good strong arms and large smooth stones. There seems to be more vigor than intelligence in the operation. An able-bodied Italian washer-woman can be relied upon to reduce an ordinary linen collar to a state of abject impossibility in not more than two washings. The field might encourage American manufacturers of washboards and washing machines, except that their success would break up the social intercourse of the lower stratum of society, for the washboard and tub mean isolation, while the public washing places form a clearing house for gossip.

The country houses of Italy are a snare and a delusion. Off in the distance one sees a cream colored castle with many windows, balustrades, cornices and elaborate frescoes. When the train rushes by you discover that the supposed castle is really a square plastered house, the windows, balustrades and cornices are painted decorations only. There is a tax on windows and doors in Italy and France, and hence the architectural unities are sustained by a liberal application of paint. The effect is pleasing, however, the tints upon the houses melting into the landscape, and with here and there a ruin the charm is complete.

It is amazing the infinite care with which each foot of soil is made to serve some useful purpose. Much of the land along the Italian Riviera is nothing but rocky mountain side and absolutely untillable. The peasants have made the best of this situation, have walled up each point where the rain or flood might wash the thin soil away, and have actually created farms out of the solid rock. The odd chinks, if they will grow nothing else, will grow olive trees, and the crop of this fruit is the principal one of this belt of the country. The best of the crop is exported, much of it is made to yield its oil, and the ripe fruit is eaten by the native population. The Italian or Frenchman of the poor class does not understand what we mean by eating green olives. He waits until the fruit ripens naturally, and as sold to him on the streets it is black and shrivelled, looking a good deal like a small dried prune.

The Italian country is most fascinating to the visitor from every point of view, and I regretted the swift departure of the few days that brought us to the border land, from which we passed into France.

R. P. S.

WORST PROBABLY OVER

The Tuscarawas River is Gradually Falling.

NOW PATAGONIA BREATHES AGAIN.

As the Water Lowers Damage Heretofore Undreamed of Comes to Light, and the Work of Making Repairs Begins at Once—Railway Traffic Resumed.

The Tuscarawas river reached its highest point at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. The water fell but little between then and midnight, and at noon today it had gone down only two inches, according to gauges at the pumping station of the Massillon Water Supply Company. It is thought that the fall will be gradual from now on unless another rain comes. This not now expected, and it is the general belief that the worst is over.

It will be some time before all the damage done by the water can be repaired. The county surveyor has been notified to look after the washout in the Navarre road. Measurements will be taken and the work of filling in commenced at once. A large force of men will be employed.

People in Patagonia complain that if there were not so many obstructions in the river south of that part of town they would not have to suffer so when high water comes. They call attention to the immense sand bar which extends almost the entire width of the stream north of the main street bridge, and also to the deposits of sand and gravel south of that point. These, with the piles and abutments of bridges, they claim are in a large measure responsible for the floods in their vicinity.

RAILROADS SUBMERGED.

Traffic has not been resumed on the southern divisions of either the W. & L. E. or the C., L. & W. railroads, and in all probability will not be today. The C., L. & W. train which left Massillon Wednesday morning was unable to get beyond Beach City, and repairs have not yet been extended beyond that station. The train wires are down and many stations cannot be heard from, but it is reported that the most damage to the roadbed was done between Beach City and Uhrichsville. The washouts near Midvale and New Philadelphia are exceptionally bad, and the company has every available man at work on repairs. There are no prospects for a train south over this line today, but tomorrow the regular runs may be resumed. The damage sustained by the C., L. & W. company was far worse than reported yesterday.

The W. & L. E. Company's tracks, south of Massillon are in a deplorable condition, and the damage is not confined to this locality, but extends almost the entire distance to Wheeling. There is a possibility that the company will not succeed in getting a train over the south division this week, unless the water recedes rapidly during the next forty-eight hours. At many places, especially at Zoar and Laurelton, the track is submerged to a depth of several feet, and the extent of damages at these places cannot be ascertained, or repairs made, until the flood subsides. The W. & L. E. wires are also down, and there is no telegraph service east of Zoar, and Wheeling can only be reached in a roundabout way. At Laurelton, last night, the water had reached the depot and continued for several hours to rise at a rate of seven inches per hour. The fall today is comparatively nothing. Repairs have been made as far as Bolivar and are being pushed as rapidly as possible, but the force of workmen are greatly handicapped by the water. Trains are running on schedule time on both the W. & L. E. and C., L. & W. roads north. The W. & L. E. private car arrived in the city last night with General Manager Blickensderfer and Acting Superintendent Merwin on board, and they went as far south as Navarre, then returned and will make a detour today to reach Wheeling if possible. Although several of the W. & L. E. bridges have been damaged, none have been carried away. The greatest delay will be caused by washouts in the road-bed.

THE DEATHS OF A DAY

Edgar Seeley and Samuel Miller Pass Away Friday Morning.

BOTH FUNERALS NEXT SUNDAY.

Mr. Seeley Had Been Ill for Fifteen Months and the Cause of Death was a Disease of the Nerves—Mr. Miller Died of Dropsy—Death of a West Lebanon Lady.

SAMUEL MILLER.

The death of Samuel Miller, a wealthy and retired farmer of Stark county, occurred at 6 o'clock Friday morning at his East Main street residence. Dropsy was the direct cause of death, but during his last illness, which began five months ago, Mr. Miller suffered three attacks of paralysis. The last occurred but a few weeks ago and was the most severe. Mr. Miller had resided in Massillon for ten years, but owing to poor health had lived a retired life for almost twenty years. He was born three miles west of Massillon sixty-nine years ago, and in 1849 was married to Nancy Kurtz, who, with three children, Absalom Miller, Adam S. Miller and Mrs. David Alden, survives him. The funeral will be conducted from the residence at 12 o'clock on Sunday, and the Rev. Mr. Dunlap, of the Lutheran church of West Brookfield, will officiate. Services will also be held at the church, of which Mr. Miller had been an active member since 1849, and interment will be made in the West Brookfield cemetery.

EDGAR H. SEELEY.

After about fifteen months of terrible suffering, death finally brought relief to Edgar H. Seeley, aged 59 years, a native and life-long resident of Massillon, whose illness began with what was thought to be muscular rheumatism. The immediate cause of his death, which occurred at exactly five minutes of one o'clock Friday morning, was mutiple neuritis, a disease of the nerves.

Previous to his sickness Mr. Seeley was baggagemaster at the Pennsylvania railway station, and while serving in that capacity won the respect and friendship of his associates, and the general public as well, by the faithful performance of the duties of his position and his readiness to befriend those in need. He was born in Kendal, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. David B. Seeley, both of whom are now dead. Two brothers, Fordyce and Harry, reside in Massillon, and a third, Edwin P. Seeley, is a citizen of Canton.

Mr. Seeley was married in 1864 to Matilda Panyard. Some years after her death he married again, wedding Evanna Minnich, who survives him. He leaves seven children, including Mrs. George Gerber, Mrs. George Hoffman and Irene Seeley, of this city, Mrs. Alice Mohler and Charles Seeley, of Marion, Ind., and Mrs. Frederick Orr and Edward Seeley, of Cleveland. The deceased was a veteran of the late war, and was a member of several lodges and societies.

A few months ago Mr. Seeley visited the institution of Dr. Dowie in Chicago, remaining there for some time, praying constantly for restoration to health. Upon his return to Massillon there appeared to be a slight change for the better, but afterwards he became worse and continued to sink gradually until the end came.

MRS. ANN BRENNINGER.

WEST LEBANON, March 25.—Mrs. Ann Brenninger, aged about 55 years, a wealthy widow, died this morning. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Dunlap officiating. Mrs. Brenninger was a member of the Lutheran church.

THE MINERS ADJOURN.

A Joint Meeting of Miners and Operator to be Held Monday.

The committee appointed by the miners' convention to draft a scale of prices for dead work, made its report late Thursday evening. A committee was sent to confer with Mr. Howells, chairman of the operators' committee, and it was decided that a joint meeting of the representatives of the miners and operators should be held in this city at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. The miners did not leave a copy of the scale they will demand with the operators, but intend to keep the matter a secret until Monday.

The meeting of the operators of the Massillon district held in Cleveland on Wednesday was presided over by the Hon. Anthony Howells, of Massillon, and matters relative to the scale which will go into effect on April 1 were discussed. It was anticipated that a dead work scale would be framed by the miners in convention and to avoid delay a committee was named to consider it. The committee is composed of Anthony Howells, J. P. Burton, J. F. Pocock, R. H. Wainwright, E. E. Fox, W. J. Mullins, and James Wilson. The scale prepared at the miners' convention on Thursday provides for a rate for breakthroughs, entries, etc., which were in the scale for inside day work arranged by the operators and miners in joint convention in Columbus in January. This day work scale will go into effect April 1 with the eight hours per day plan and provides the following: Tracklayers $1.90, their helpers $1.75, trappers 75 cents, bottom cagers $1.75, drivers $1.75, trip riders $1.75, water haulers $1.75, timber men, when such are employed, $1.90, pipe men for compressed air plants $1.85, all other inside day labor $1.75.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipa

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Important Happenings of the Day at the County Seat.

CANTON, March 25.—Judge Taylor adjourned court until next week immediately after the return of the jury's verdict in the Myers case yesterday, and returned to Carrollton. The Walcutt bigamy case, which was assigned for trial on Wednesday, but not reached, is not included in next week's assignment, but several other criminal cases of less importance will be heard by Judge Taylor. The cases of Ohio vs. Walter and Ohio vs. Cavanaugh are set for Thursday, and Ohio vs. Hahn for Friday.

L. T. Cool, of the Aultman company, has been appointed deputy postmaster at Canton under the new administration, which will commence on April 1. Mr. Cool is a popular citizen and has taken an active part in politics, serving a number of years as committeeman.

Heroditus C. Jackson has been appointed administrator of the estate of Harvey C. Jackson, of Canton. Exceptions to the final account have been filed in the estate of Susanna Myers, of Jackson township.

MYERS NOT GUILTY.

The Verdict Secured After an Hour's Deliberation.

THE CHARGE WAS EMBEZZLEMENT.

As Deputy Treasurer of Stark County, the Defendant, It was Alleged, Appropriated Funds to His Own Use—Judge Taylor Overrules a Motion.

CANTON, March 24.—The John W. Myers case was concluded this morning and the jury retired at 9 o'clock. The final testimony was submitted Wednesday and Mr. Myers's lawyers, John Welty and V. P. Kline, immediately filed a motion requesting the court to instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty because the offense had not been proven. The arguments followed, but Judge Taylor overruled the motion, as no precedent had been established in Ohio where a criminal case had been taken from a jury. He did not render his decision until this morning, however, then instructed the jury generally. Mr. Myers was originally indicted in 1895 for embezzling Stark county funds while he was serving as deputy treasurer. After deliberating an hour the jury agreed on a verdict of not guilty.

The damages sustained by the C., C. & S. and C. T. & V. railways by the flood of Tuesday night have not yet been repaired, and there were no trains south of Canton this morning. Trains are running on schedule time between Canton and Cleveland, however, and repairs are being pushed as rapidly as possible, and traffic may be resumed generally tomorrow.

Grace M. Bush has been appointed guardian of Grace P. Bush, of Canton. A final account has been filed in the estate of Richard Donald, of Lawrence township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Axxe and Rosa Laupes, of Massillon; Frank M. Boutelle and Blanche Mock Tenney, Charles A. Muller and Mary E. Fowler, John H. Wasem and Carrie B. Snively, of Canton, and Knowless Reed and Frances A. Teeple, of Wilmot.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Items of General Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, March 26.—The past week has been unusually dull with reference to court matters and but few cases of importance are included in the next assignment.

The only new case filed since Thursday is that of the Merchants' Building & Loan Company against Alice and Joseph Black, to recover a loan and interest amounting to $2,054.58.

Real estate transfers furnished by Trump & Oberly, abstractors of titles, rooms 1 and 2 Eagle block Canton, Ohio.

Massillon. Elizabeth Hinderer to Mary Brandt, part No. 133, 1st ward, $3200.00; Chas. G. King and H. Lantz to Michael Bendnarz, No. 1865, 2nd ward, $800.00; Jacob Graze to Christain C. Klein, part No. 251, 3rd ward, $2100.00, William G. Paul to John Geis, part lot No. 270, 3rd, $150.00; F. L. Baldwin to George M. Richardson, lot No. 1207, 3rd ward, $60. Clarrissa Coe to Nicklaus Miller, part lot No. 2883, 4th ward, $170.00. Patrick McGuire's administrator to Adaline Collier, ¼ acre, Sugarcreek, $90.00 Caroline Edwards to Nettie Maloney, lot No. 165, Columbian Heights, Perry township, $800.00.

The second partial account has been filed by the guardian of John and Henry Buchanan, of Pike township. A final account has been filed by the guardian of Anna and Lewis Buchanan, of Pike township. A final account has been filed in the estate of Susan S. Spriggs, of Alliance.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Casper and Maggie Aston, and John Nolan and Wilhelmina Ohlman, of Massillon, and Charles Furney and Minta Judd, of Magnolia.

More Ammunition Oders.

BETLEHEM, PA., March, 26.—[By Associated Press.]—The Iron Company today received an order from the naval department for seven ten inch and six twelve inch disappearing gun carriages and five ten inch guns. The work

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamberlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898.

The saying that the American system always provides a man for the occasion is exemplified in the position now occupied by President McKinley.

The present calamity along the line of the Tuscarawas shows the necessity for providing some sort of a permanent protection for the residents in that section of the city, making them safe at all times from the danger of an overflow. Steps should be taken as soon as possible to prevent a repetition of the injury, loss and discomfort sustained this year.

President McKinley's cool judgment has proved itself to have been exercised for the best interests of the United States in the present crisis, and the same degree of self control should be shown by the American people. That the national honor will be vindicated, by force of arms, if necessary, is a foregone conclusion, but any attempt to force the issue so near at hand can only lead to mischief.

The launching of the two great battleships, Kearsarge and Kentucky, is an event of exceptional interest to every citizen in the United States. They will be, when completed, our heaviest warships afloat, and are the first and only battleships, in the United States navy or that of any other country, to have the superposed turrets. This is the first instance of two modern battleships being launched on the same day from an American navy yard.

Aside from the financial losses sustained, the effects of work and worry occasioned by the flood along the river bottoms will be felt for many weeks. As the water gradually recedes property owners have to face the task of removing the mud and debris left behind, their work being rendered most discouraging through the expectation of having to face the same thing another year. Before next spring every possible effort should be made to prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe.

The present crisis in national affairs is engrossing and will probably be even more so when the substance of the Maine report is made public. American patriotism will reach fever heat and our own municipal election may take place amidst the clangor of preparations for war. Nothing, however, should keep Republican voters from using every possible means in their power towards furthering the interests of their candidates Excellent nominations have been made and the whole Republican vote should be gotten out.

When the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the destruction of the Maine was up in the House, a few words which passed between Mr. Barrows, of Massachusetts and Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, recalls the spirit of the good old times. Said Mr. Barrows, "I should like to know whether any distinction is made in this bill between citizens of the United States and aliens who were on this vessel?" "Any man," answered Mr. Boutelle, "who was blown up on an American ship under our flag is enough of an American citizen to be recognized by our government"

Henry Clews in his weekly financial report asserts that while at present all eyes are fixed upon conditions which seem to point to actual war, yet it is not to be lost sight of that quite possibly influences of a more pacific nature may soon come into play. When two nations negotiate in presence of their assembled armed forces, the sense of responsibility becomes much more acute, and at this stage other nations are apt to step in to prevent the impending catastrophe. In the present case, the commercial and financial interests of the leading powers are so directly, and in some cases so very largely, concerned that it seems almost inevitable that some kind of influence will be exercised by foreign governments in the interest of peace. This may be found to afford opportunities for avoiding war not at present taken into account by public opinion; but at the same time it suggests the prolongation rather than the shortening of the period of suspense.

OUR DUTY TO CUBA.

Senator H. D. Money has an article in the March Forum concerning what he conceives to be the duty of the United States toward Cuba. Our government has, he says, with rare exceptions, studiously avoided international complications and responsibilities. "But it often happens," continues the article, "that the situation of a nation, while conferring certain privileges and rights, also imposes certain duties and obligations; and, however, willing it might be to dissociate itself from the affairs of other countries and to ignore their claims, it cannot always in safety and honor do so. Such a case confronts us today. The Cuban problem presses for solution, and there is a general desire to solve it wiseiy. We must determine what action is required of us that we may be true to ourselves and to the Cubans, and, as far as is consistent, considerate of the rights of Spain. During the last two years, congress, for the first time taking the initiative, has been discussing the recognition of belligerency; a power heretofore exercised by the executive in all forms of government. Legislative action in such matters has, until recently, been confined to an expression of opinion intended to excite a tardy executive to action. The joint resolution recently passed by the Senate would be an authoritative recognition of belligerency of the highest character, if it should meet with executive approval, and, as a consequence, important benefits would inure to the insurgents. The Cuban cruisers would have the same rights as those of Spain; and the Cuban flag would be as much respected. Her captured soldiers would be entitled to treatment as prisoners of war, and Cuba could enjoy the same rights as Spain to purchase all munitions of war, and what is more important—to borrow money. Perhaps also her credit would become as good as that of Spain."

INDIAN HEAD DESTROYED

Dynamite Obliterates a Landmark of the Palisades.

With an explosion the noise of whic. reverberated far up and down the cliffs of the Hudson the famous old Indian Head of the Palisades above Fort Lee N. J. was destroyed. Toppling for a second, loath to give up its lofty perch it finally pitched forward and went crashing down in fragments 200 feet to the base of the cliffs. Man, aided by tons of dynamite brought about the destruction of this landmark.

It is estimated that 400,000 tons of rock were dislodged by the explosion, which was second in extent only to that which destroyed the rocks in Hell Gate some years ago.

The Indian Head stood about three miles above Fort Lee. Blasting has been going on in that vicinity for a long time for the production of broken stone for market, and about two months ago the Carpenter Brothers, who are working there, decided to blow down the old Indian Head. The cliff at this point is 200 feet high, and the portion of it which formed the Indian Head was at the very summit. It extended back 71 feet and along the cliff 210 feet. The mining operations were in charge of Hugh Reilly, who has been blasting for over twenty years.

Two main tunnels were constructed in the rock. The largest one of these was started eighty feet below the top of the cliff. It began at the face of the cliff and extended in eighty feet. In the middle of it, in a small branch, one ton of dynamite was placed, and two and a half tons were put at the extreme end. The second tunnel started at the northern side of the head and was about sixty feet long. At the end of this two tons of dynamite were placed. In addition to the tunnels forty holes were sunk perpendicularly from the top of the cliff, and each of these contained forty pounds of dynamite.

For months the people of the neighboring towns have been keeping track of the mining operations, and yesterday crowds of them went to the scene. The people posted themselves on some of the neighboring promontories and fear kept them at a safe distance.

An electric wire connected the mines and tunnels and was led out over the tops of the cliff shaft. At the end of the wire was an electric machine to set off the explosion.

To Miss Alice Haggerty was delegated the honor of touching off the blast. The hour set for the explosion was 10 A. M. There was some scattering of the crowd as she drew up the plunger of the electric machine in readiness for the work. At the signal from Reilly she pushed the plunger slowly down. Then a small cloud of smoke and the noise of a few falling rocks. The head of the old Indian still peered out from the rock and it was evident that there had been a failure somewhere. Reilly went down to consult with the contractors, who had been watching the explosion from a boat. They decided that neither of the tunnels had exploded and something must be done at once. Tons of dynamite lay unexploded in the rocks.

Reilly resolved to take a desperate chance. Collecting four or five of his laborers he stationed them at the brow of the cliff with a rope. Making himself fast to the end of the rope he was lowered down the eighty feet to the mouth of the larger tunnel. The crowd cheered him when he reached it. He disappeared in the tunnel, and when the people saw him emerge they cheered again. He was hoisted up, and then he explained that the wires were all right and that a second attempt he thought would be successful in firing the mines. He took the plunger this time, and again the crowd stood breathless.

Again there was a muffled roar, but the watchers saw the Indian Head move slowly from its surroundings, still in a compact mass, and then shoot out twenty feet into the air. Then, with a deafening roar and amid a cloud of smoke it broke to pieces, and the 400,000 tons of rock crashed down upon the beach below. It was minutes before the echoes of the explosion ceased to resound among the cliffs. These sounds were succeeded by the cheers of the workmen and the other spectators. The people pressed forward to congratulate Reilly, and he responded by giving his men a holiday The failure of the first attempt, it was explained afterward, was due to the wires not being sufficiently charged to set off the whole system of mines.

The amount of rock dislodged will take 170 men eight months to break up. There may be considerable danger in this, as Mr. Reilly is of the opinion that considerable dynamite remains in it still unexploded. The Carpenter Brothers have a legal right to blow up the rocks and take them away, because they acquired docking privileges before the Werts law went into effect in 1895. This law forbids the granting of docking privileges to any one along the cliffs unless they specifically agree to do no blasting.—New York Sun.

ALL READY FOR WAR

WHATEVER HAPPENS UNCLE SAM WILL BE PREPARED

The Coast Defense is Now Looked After—The War Department and Navy Clash—The Washington Gun Factory—The Two Brazilian War Ships Purchased.

The active war preparations have already made demands upon the iron proucers, and several mills that have been idle are starting up. The construction of a modern warship calls into activity a great deal of business, energy and the circle that feels the influence of this activity is a very wide one. The first cost of the material that enters into the construction of such a ship is very small, but the amount of money that must be expended in labor is very great.

The present war preparations, especially those looking to the coast defenses, recalls to the minds of many people the famous letter of Samuel J. Tilden written in 1885, in which he advocated the inauguration on a large scale of the construction of coast defenses. President Cleveland ignored the advice given in this letter, and urged on his policy of tariff reform

Major-General Wesley Merritt.

which resulted so disastrously for the party in 1888. Undoubtedly the expenditure of the surplus in making war preparations at that time, would have given such a stimulous to business activities as to have insured the continuaing success of the Democratic party, but we should have missed a lot of information which has been imparted by the discussion of the tariff problem, and we should not now be so poorly prepared for war.

Correspondence between the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary Alger on the subject of the location of submarine mines and torpedo outfits at the several ports where modern fortifications are in course of construction, has led to a flat refusal on the part of the War Department to give the information desired. A few days ago the acting chief of engineers was asked by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt for a detailed statement as to the exact location of mines in harbors now partially protected, the data being deemed necessary for the navy in the event of hostilities. The engineers' office declined positively to give the information relative to either submarine mines or other torpedo equipment which would form a part of the coast defense system. The only explanation given by the war authorities is that, it is not absolutely necessary for the navy to have the information.

To Admiral Sicard: the present commander-in-chief of the splendid American fleet now off Key West, great credit is due for the progress and present success of the factory. Admiral Sicard was chief of the bureau of ordnance when the factory was started. Commodore Folger, who succeeded the admiral as the head of the bureau, began many improvements, and installed modern machinery for the manufacture of guns of thirteen-inch calibre, which are probably the biggest rifles ships will ever carry. The present chief of ordnance, Captain O'Neil, has made further progress, and to-day the factory is in condition to make heavy guns, light guns of the rapid-fire variety, and prepare for service the great and small shells which are necessary to the efficiency of battleships, cruisers and gunboats. To perfect the plant, the labor of fourteen years and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars have been necessary, but if the honor and dignity of the country are assailed by foreign foe, by Spain now, or any other country hereafter, time will show that the labor and money have been well and wisely expended

"The products," said an enthusiastic naval officer with justifiable pride, "are of American material, design and manufacture They are domestic from beginning to end, and have no superior abroad. They will give an honest and terrible account of themselves if we are enforced to employ them in anger."

The two Brazilian vessels will be extremely useful additions to the United States navy in either war or peace, in the opinion of Secretary Long They are steel sheathed and coppered, with twin screw, and will be the first of the cruisers in our navy to embody that most useful feature of naval construction, sheathing, for which Naval Constructor Hichborn has worked earnestly for many years past. He finally succeeded in having some of the smaller gunboats constructed on this principle.

Commander W. H. Brownson is now in England and has made a thorough inspection of the two ships purchased. One will not be completed until fall, but the other will be ready for service in a few days.

The Amazonas is rated at 3,600 tons displacement, with an indicated horse power, under natural draught, of 7,500 which is calculated to develop 20 knots speed Thus, while the ship is about the size of the Charleston, she is much faster. Her armament is also much more formidable, not so much in calibre, for the main battery is made up of six six-inch guns, but these guns, as well as the 4.7-inch guns are of what is known as 50-calibre length, giving them an unusual range and power. In addition to this, they have ten six-pounder quick-firing guns, four one-pounders, four Maxim machine guns and two boat or field guns. The torpedo tubes are three in number. The coal capacity is 850 tons, giving her an effective steaming radius of 8,000 knots a most valuable feature, inasmuch as it would enable the ship to cross and recross the Atlantic without coaling. Such a vessel, used as a commerce destroyer, would be vastly more effective than what appear to be more powerful craft, because of its ability to get along on long cruises without touching at neutral ports to coal, and thus exposing itself to capture. The cruisers carry no armor, in the ordinary sense, but their machinery is protected from the fire of guns by an arched steel deck, just below the waterline, varying in thickness from 1.2 to 3.5 inches. The battery has an unusual train, being arranged to fire three ahead and three astern of the principal guns.

The President has reiterated with emphasis that there will be no act of aggression by the United States. Whatever chance there may be for war lies solely in the discretion or lack of discretion of Spain. It is hoped by the administration that the crisis may be delayed until autumn. Leading Senators have been sounded with a view to securing an early adjournment of Congress, so that the policy of the President may be carried out. Every effort is being made to bring both arms of the service to a war footing; but even with the greatest speed more time is needed. The President's plan, it is said, is to wait until Congress adjourns then to declare for Cuba's independence, or else notify Spain that independence will be recognized unless peace is restored to the island before a certain day, and then await developments until October. In the meantime every preparation for any emergency that may arise is to be rushed.

By October it is believed the United States will be in a position to meet Spain anywhere, and unless a satisfactory settlement has been reached, intervention can then be undertaken with a great assurance of success.

Congress could come together again if necessary. All this, it is to be understood, is contingent on developments day by day. It is the President's desire, but something may happen at any moment to make such delay as he seeks impracticable.

There has been a general discussion about the probability of early final adjournment, and to the development of the fact that there is quite an active propaganda in that behalf. Senator Aldrich was among those who were quite outspoken in advocating an early adjournment, and he and others are urging that there was nothing further Congress could do by remaining in session, except to pass the appropriation bills. Senators expressing those views generally took the position that it would be necessary in any event to defer further action upon the Hawaiian treaty until the next session. The more pronounced pro-Cuban Senators did not accept in very kindly spirit the adjournment suggestion, and Senator Mason was among those who declared that, it could not be accomplished until something should be done for Cuba. The suggestion was also made that an early adjournment now would result in a special session of Congress in the autumn.

One of the most active of the generals in case of hostilities will be Maj-General Wesley Merritt. He is an able and experienced army officer. He graduated at West Point and has had a long and honorable career rising through all the grades to his present high rank.

General Miles has prepared an elaborate scheme contemplating the transfer of infantry and cavalry from interior posts to stations along the seaboard. The order is one which does not require the immediate movement of the troops, but was prepared to be used in the event of hostilities. Advices have already been sent to commanding officers giving them warning of the possibility of such an order as General Miles prepared.

Commander W. H. Brownson.

The only instructions which will be immediately sent out are those assigning a company of infantry to St. Augustine, Fla. General Miles intends to take the field in the event of hostilities. The order relating to the changes in the artillery regiments and the assignment of officers to the two new regiments was changed so as to make the headquarters of the Sixth regiment at Fort McHenry, Md., and that of the Seventh regiment at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

The friends of Hawaiian annexation in the Senate have substituted a joint resolution for the treaty which has so long failed of ratification. The action is wise and might well have been taken long ago. Probably, however, the persons who had the treaty in charge, found it difficult to believe that their party associates would antagonize the President's policy and reject a free gift of priceless territory. There will be no difficulty in passing the joint resolution. The debate on the treaty has displayed the annexation question in all its forms and phases, and there is no reason to renew! the discussion merely because the form of accomplishing annexation is changed Almost, if not quite, two-thirds of the Senators favored the treaty, and the mere majority necessary for the passage of the resolution should be easily attainable.

In the Drawing Room.

Mrs. Rockingham, the wife of the proud millionaire, was furious.

"Luna," she cried, "I don't want you to ever invite that Mr. Fosdick here no more. He ain't a gentleman."

"Why, mamma," the stately girl replied, "what has he done?"

"What has he done?" the mother cried; "didn't you hear what he said? When I asked him if he thought there was going to be war, he told em he didn't thing a casus belli had risen yet. I never was so shocked in my life."

ART OF MAKING SALADS.

Some Recipes That Have Proved Satisfactory to Many.

The making of salads is a fine art, and one for which the artist can find the widest field for his fancy.

In large establishments the making of salads does not devolve upon the cook, but it should form a part of the repertoire of every good one, and is a necessary part of the culinary education of every housekeeper.

The range of materials from which salads can be made is great, as they are made from fruits, vegetables, meats and fish.

As the soup is intended to stimulate the appetite at the commencement of a dinner so is a salad intended to spur it on while the dinner is in progress and the appetite flagging after the hard attack which has just been made upon the roast or other leading dish.

Salads are of two general kinds, the hot, and the cold, but the former have almost gone out of vogue, as they do not perform their intended functions as perfectly as do cold salads.

The base of all salads is the dressing, which can be used on any of the many salad fillers. The most popular and scientific is the mayonnaise, but it resembles the olive, in that one has to acquire a taste for it, if properly made; but once acquired, one will eat no other.

It takes two persons to make a good mayonnaise, and the one who is to do the stirring should have a strong arm. Put the yolks of two large eggs in a bowl, put three half-pints of best Spanish olive oil in a filtering hopper, with the tube corked to let the oil escape drop by drop into the dish. Begin to stir with a hard wooden spoon as soon as the oil begins to drop into the dish, and never stop until the oil is all incorporated with the egg. The second person should put in at intervals, drop by drop, paragon vinegar to taste, but use the vinegar sparingly; also a little salt, pepper, and mustard, but these latter must be used in the proper quantities to suit the taste of the party you are to serve.

If the above operation has been carefully done you will have a good salad dressing. It can be used as it is, or to give flavor to any of the many home-made dressings that many people prefer.

The "French dressing," which is much used in summer to dress fresh vegetable salads, is a good one, and easily made, being made as used. Simply combine salad oil, vinegar, mustard, pepper, salt, and a little celery powder to suit your taste, or that of the party served.

For spring and summer the green and vegetable salads should be used. A good, well blanched lettuce makes a most relishable of all for a warm day. When the lettuce comes, pick apart, saving the green leaves. Take out, drain, and wipe perfectly dry on soft towels. Put on ice until wanted.

When ready to serve, line the salad dish with the nicest of the green leaves. The mayonnaise being ice-cold should be poured in a shallow dish, pouring over all what dressing remains. Cut thinly sliced red beets into inch size stars, and lay a row around on top, one inch from edge. In the centre put finely chopped hard boiled eggs, and serve.

The most dainty salad for a ladies' luncheon, or a tea, is made from asparagus tips. Either fresh or canned asparagus can be used. Cook until tender, but do not let it get mushy. Drain, and when cold put on the ice to get hard. Melt one tablespoonful of butter to oil, put in the same quantity of paragon and cider vinegar, haf a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of white pepper, and a tablespoonful of French-made mustard. Heat until quite thin.

The asparagus tips from the ice should be dipped into this and allowed to drain. Let an inch at the butt-end of each tip remain free from dressing. When the dressing hardens on the tips, put again on the ice until wanted. When ready to serve, cut, inch strips of white paper, and with flour paste cover the butt-ends with them, so they can be handled without soiling a glove.

Serve the tips criss-cross fashion, piled on a square table. Should the dressing not harden properly on a trial trip, increase the quantity of butter.

MY BOY.

A little crib in "mother's room;"
A little face with baby bloom;
A little head with curly hair;
A little tub, a little chair;

A little while for bumps and cries;
A little while to make "mud pies;"
A little doubting wonder when
A little pair of hands are clean;

A little ball, a top to spin;
A little "ulster" belted in;
A little pair of pants, some string;
A little bit of everything;

A little blustering, boisterous air;
A little spirit of "don't care;"
A little tramping off to school;
A little shrug at woman's rule;

A little odor of cigar;
A little twilight talk with ma;
A little earnest study;—then
A little council grave again;

A little talk about "my girl;"
A little soft mustache to twirl;
A little time of jealous fear;
A little hope the way to clear;

A little knowledge of the world;
A little self-conceit down-hurled;
A little manly purpose new:
A little woman, waiting,—true;

A little wedding gay, at eve;
A little pang the home to leave
A little mother lone at dawn;
A little sigh,—my boy was gone!

Try This.

A most satisfactory way to wash windows is to wring a chamois leather nearly dry in cold water and rub the windows with it, first wiping the dust from the glass with a dry cloth. It takes a little practice at first, and the secret is all in wringing the chamois just dry enough and not too dry. When once learned it is a very quick way to clean windows.

NO GUESS WORK HERE.

All Massillon People Have to do is to Follow the Example of Fellow Citizens.

Facts are stubborn.
Some may be disputed.
None can be disproved.
A fact is the opposite of fiction;
Is always hedged about with proof.
Has to stand the test of investigation.
Or, it drifts to the realm of doubt.
Investigate closely the following.
The closer the scrutiny the more convincing the result.
A Massillon citizen speaks here.
Speaks from experience and conviction.
Relates facts, stubborn facts,
That may be disputed but cannot be disproved.

Mr. John Haag, blacksmith of 24 E. Charles St., says: "I was bothered for some months with a bad back, it aching a good part of the time, dull and steady. It extended up into the shoulder blade and compelled me to tire or give out before the day's work was done. Slight colds, shoeing a horse, stooping at any other work affected it and it became so irksome that I often felt like giving up work on about every job I took. Well, I repaired the trouble by taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I heard of them and went to the nearest drug store and got a box. It was only a short time before they commenced taking effect and they cured me in a few days afterward. I have not felt anything of it since and I believe they made a sure job of it. This is why I advise people that have their kidneys out of order to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They will repair the damage."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, March 26.—There were too many traders that were anxious to sell stocks at the opening this morning on the bearish news, and they later created a stampede in their efforts to cover. London came lower and many versions of the Maine report made the short side look like a sure thing. Sugar and the Grangers had the greatest advance. Money on call 2 percent. The close was at about the best prices. Following is the bank statement:

Reserve increased	$5,701,425
Loans decreased	7,110,500
Specie decreased	1,154,020
Legals increased	7,013,700
Deposits decreased	2,552,900
Circulation decreased	430 200

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	108½	112¼	107½	111⅞
American Tobacco	91¾	96	91¾	94⅜
Atchison (Pfd.)	23½	24⅜	23½	24¼
C. B. & Q.	86	88⅜	85¾	88⅜
Chicago Gas	84¾	89⅝	86½	89½
Jersey Central	86½	88½	86½	88½
Louisville & Nashville	45½	47	45	46½
Manhattan	91½	95	91	94½
Missouri Pacific	22⅝	24½	22⅝	24½
Rock Island	80½	82¼	80⅝	82⅛
St. Paul	85½	88¼	85½	88
Western Union	81½	84½	82½	84½

CHICAGO, March 26.—Wheat is higher on better cables and fair demand. There was little done in the early session in lieu of the fact that most traders were absorbed in the stock market. Four ports export 314,000 bushels wheat and flour. Estimated cars wheat at Chicago for Monday, 105. Near the close wheat became strong and conservative traders advise the purchase of July for a turn. Puts and calls for Monday 82 and 84.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
May	104	104	103¼	104
July	82⅝	83⅜	82¼	83⅛
Corn.				
May	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28¼
July	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30
Oats.				
May	25½	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛
July	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛
Pork				
May	9 40	9 45	9 20	9 35
July	9 47	9 47	9 33	9 42
Lard				
May				4 90
July				4 97

TOLEDO, March 26.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 96⅝.

DALTON, March 28 —Wheat, 92.

NAVARRE, March 28—Wheat, 91@93c.

BEACH CITY, March 28—Wheat, 91@93

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	94
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	25-28
Corn	40
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$3 50
Timothy Seed	$1.15-1 25
Bran, per 100 lbs	86
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Sides	6-7
Cheese	12
Potatoes	65-70
Apples	80-90
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Onions	60
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live per lb	5½
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5

Marvelous.

The results attained right here at home have been marvelous. Hundreds of your neighbors who have used Wright's Celery Capsules are now well. They cure kidney, liver and stomach trouble, rheumatism, constipation and sick headaches. Why pay $1 every two weeks for a bottle of med cine when you can get treatment for one cent a day? Wright's Celery Capsules give 100 days' treatment for $1. Easy to take, no bad taste, do not gripe, backed by a bank, to cure you, or refund your money. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the torture of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

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BLOWN UP BY MINE.

Verdict of the Naval Board on Maine Explosion.

SITUATION EXTREMELY CRITICAL.

Spain Refuses to Turn Back the Torpedo Fleet—Also Holds the Maine Disaster to Be of External Origin—Unprecedented War Preparations.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the Maine disaster has reported that the loss of the battleship was due to an outside explosion.

The state department, by direction of the president, has cabled United States Minister Woodford to notify the Spanish government of this conclusion. The president and his cabinet advisers held two extended sessions, at which the report was considered in detail. Members of the cabinet stated after the meeting that the discussion was of grave character and that never since the wrecking of the Maine has the situation seemed so critical

The Spanish government has cabled officially to Washington that the Spanish naval commission holds the disaster to the Maine to be of internal origin. The government of Spain, it can be stated positively, is not disposed to turn back the torpedo flotilla now proceeding from the Canaries and would be disinclined to consider a suggestion from this government tending to interfere with the disposition by Spain of her own naval forces.

War preparations on an unprecedented scale is being hurried to completion by the war and navy departments and the country practically is on a war footing.

The situation is the most exciting since the civil war, it being a time of the deepest anxiety coupled with naval and military activity, one step following another in rapid succession. Representative men of the administration, public men in all branches of official and congressional life, no less than the public in general, share in the tension to which the situation has been wrought. There has been no effort among the highest officials, nor indeed was it possible from what was clearly apparent in the developments, to minimize the situation.

The decision of the court briefly stated is that the loss of the Maine was due to an explosion from the outside, the court being unable to fix the responsibility for the explosion. The court does not express an opinion as to the character of the explosion, but the testimony goes to show that it was a powerful submarine mine, the exact character of which is not determined by the testimony, though the belief was expressed that it was a floating submarine mine. There were two explosions, the court finds; the first was from the outside and that set off one of the smaller magazines.

It was this result, expressed in detail and with the precision of a court deeply conscious of its responsibility, together with the evidence on which it was based, that occupied the attention of the cabinet. There was no change in the plan of making the report public and transmitting it to congress early next week, accompanied by a brief message from the president.

While interest was thus centered at the White House, the navy and war departments were hurrying forward their work of preparations. The advance of the Spanish torpedo flotilla continued to receive the closest attention of naval officials, and while so far as could be ascertained, no definite line of action was determined upon, the need of intercepting this fleet was urged by the highest naval authorities.

From the standpoint of the Spanish government, this movement was not a menace, having been decided upon many weeks ago. On the contrary the Spanish government holds that the extensive armament of the Dry Tortugas is a more direct hostile act against Spain than any movement of the flotilla. Instead of stopping the flotilla, the present attitude of Spain tends toward re-enforcing it with other Spanish war vessels, not as a menace, but, from what the Spanish government feels is a requirement called for by the existing condition of affairs.

Hardly less suggestive than the approach of the torpedo flotilla was the information received by the highest military authorities that the Spanish government had hurried to completion extensive fortification on the island of Porto Rico, lying just off Cuba.

CATHOLICS LOYAL TO THE FLAG.

A Speaker In Chicago Raises Enthusiasm Among Them.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A stirring incident has occurred at Central Music hall. Before a large audience of Roman Catholics, presided over by Archbishop Feehan, and including nearly every well known man of that faith in Chicago, Hon. John J. Delaney of New York was delivering an address under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, when he said:

"Need I add that if any crisis arises in the life of this nation tomorrow, let the occasion come how it may, you may be sure that the Catholics of the United States will if need be drain every vein in their bodies to attest their devotion to the Stars and Stripes."

The applause that followed was instantaneous and vigorous.

Trouble of Miss Barton and Klopsch.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Stephen Barton and Charles A. Schieren, who, with Louis Klopsch, compose the central Cuban relief committee, met here to discuss the differences between Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross society and Mr. Klopsch, which grew out of the latter's visit to Cuba to oversee the distribution of food and other supplies. Schieren will go to Washington to have an interview with the state department.

HAVANA HARBOR MINED.

If Sicard Owned It, He Says He Would Mine It—Don't Believe Spain's Denial.

KEY WEST, March 26.—Rear Admiral Sicard in an interview here said:

"The court of inquiry brought in findings according to what its members believed. Nothing could have made them do otherwise. If they had been able to fix the responsibility I feel sure they would not have shirked this duty."

The attention of Rear Admiral Sicard was drawn to the fact that Spain had officially denied that Havana harbor was mined.

He replied:

"If Havana harbor were mine I should certainly have mined it. The water there is especially suitable to such a method of defense. Spain's denial had nothing to do with the court of inquiry. I should not believe a statement that Havana harbor was not mined."

"The court of inquiry is composed of splendid men, I am greatly satisfied with their work."

When the possibility of arbitration of the ensuing entanglements were suggested to him he said:

"The Maine case is nothing in comparison with the Alabama claims. Then we were opposed to a powerful commercial rival, but now we are dealing with Spain."

TO MAN THE MONITORS.

Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and New Jersey Militia to Be Used.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—No definite arrangements have been made by the department for the calling of the naval militia men into service, but such arrangements will be made perhaps before night. It is unlikely that the naval militia of New Jersey also will be called upon to assist in manning the old monitors. As to the rumored likelihood that the naval militia of Ohio, Illinois and Michigan would be called into service. navy department officials said that no steps to that end had yet been taken, but the intimation was broadly conveyed that they would be called upon to serve upon the monitors.

The department is satisfied that not only the vessels themselves, but also the crews, inexperienced though they may be, will give a good account of themselves if any emergency should arise that would put them into action.

MANGROVE GONE TO HAVANA.

Will Bring Officials Home, Excepting General Lee.

KEY WEST, March 26.—The bulletin that the court of inquiry had found the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine created intense excitement here. It was read by eager crowds, which included Rear Admiral Sicard, elderly captains and young cadets.

The most significant development that followed the announcement of the court's report—a development known to but few—was the sudden sailing of the lighthouse tender Mangrove for Havana. The Mangrove was lying quietly at the dock loading buoys, when orders came for her to proceed with all haste to Havana and to take on board all the American officials in that city, with the exception of Consul General Lee.

It is feared here that the knowledge of the court's report has excited Havana's population, and brought the anti-American sentiment to a climax.

OVER $30,000 TO CUBA.

How the Fund, Started by the President's Subscription, Has Grown.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—On Dec. 27 last President McKinley issued an appeal to the people of the United States for contributions of money, food and clothing for the benefit of the starving Cubans and announced that contributions of money might be sent to the consul general at Havana, through the secretary of state.

The total fund received at the state department to date, in response to this appeal, amounts to $30,048. It was started by a subscription of $5,000 from the president of the United States.

SPANISH TROOPS SUFFERING.

Starvation and Disease Prevails — War Can't Last Long.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 26.—A private letter, dated three days ago, from Manzanillo, received here by a schooner, says the condition of the Spanish troops there is terrible. It adds that starvation and disease prevail everywhere and that the government forces have sustained heavy loses in recent skirmishes with the insurgents, the wounded being brought to town in cartloads.

The letter says in conclusion that even without the intervention of the United States the war cannot last much longer.

MORE MONEY FOR ORDNANCE.

General Flagler Secures an Additional Allotment From Alger.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—General Flagler, chief of ordnance of the army, has had a long conference with Secretary Alger, with reference to additional guns and gun carriages. A few days ago Secretary Alger allotted to General Flagler $1,600,000 from the emergency appropriation made by congress to be used by the ordnance bureau in the discretion of General Flagler.

This amount, although large, was not, in the opinion of General Flagler, sufficient to meet the requirements of the present emergency and his conference with the secretary was to obtain an additional allowance. After a careful canvass of the situation, Secretary Alger gave General Flagler a liberal additional allotment.

TEXAS SAILED SUDDENLY.

She Is Bound For Brooklyn, Where Improvements Are to Be Made.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 26.—The battleship Texas sailed suddenly when only a few tons of coal had been taken aboard. A barge load of fuel was refused and the ship put to sea in a hurry.

The Texas is bound for the Brooklyn navyyard, where some improvements will be made in the facilities for loading the guns of the ship.

ALLOWING APPEALS.

Bill Effecting Common Pleas Cases Introduced.

MONEY FOR MASSILLON HOSPITAL.

A Measure Launched In the House by Mr. Booth—Alexander's Bill Passed the Senate, Providing For Custodial Care of Imbeciles of the State.

COLUMBUS, March 26.—A bill has been introduced in the house by Mr. Otis, permitting an appeal from the common pleas court in divers cases.

Other bills introduced were:

Mr. Meacham, authorizing counties to refund bonds issued for armory purposes, but since declared illegal.

Mr. Powell, revising the list of officers in the penitentiary, and changing some of the salaries.

Mr. Booth, appropriating $50,000 for construction purposes and $6,000 for right of way for the Massillon state hospital.

Mr. Kemper, providing that where a municipal corporation has residing within it no attorney admitted to practice in Ohio, any attorney may be made city solicitor.

These bills were introduced in the senate:

Senator Kennon, abolishing the present board of medical registration and establishing another in its place of seven members, to be appointed by the governor.

Senator Lutz, appropriating $3,000 for the industrial department of Wilberforce university.

Senator Robertson, proposing to adopt the New York law governing the organization and operations of assessments life insurance companies.

Senator Nichols, providing that when a person owning property dies intestate there shall be a proceeding in the probate court of the county, in which evidence shall be taken as to who are heirs of the estate, which evidence shall be preserved as records of the court.

The senate passed Senator Alexander's bill providing for custodial care of adult imbecils by the state.

McKinley's Own Want to Fight.

COLUMBUS, March 26. — Lieutenant Colonel Nathan Holloway of Canton called upon Governor Bushnell and tendered the services of the volunteer regiment of that city, composed of veterans of the late war, in the event of a conflict with Spain. The regiment, organized in McKinley's home town, is called "The President's Own." Two full companies of the regiment have already been recruited.

Contract For War Material.

ALLIANCE, March 26.—The Morgan Engineering company of this city received word from the war department that it had been awarded the building of five 8-inch disappearing gun carriages and six of the 12-inch carriages for coast defense. The price for the work, it is believed, will approximate $500,0000.

Awarded a Contract.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—Officers of the Walker company have received a telegram from General Flagler, chief of the ordnance department, stating that the company had been awarded the contract for one-third of the disappearing gun carriages recently ordered by the war department.

SENSATIONAL FAILURE.

Philadelphia Bank Failed, After the Suicide of the Cashier—Due to Another Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The sudden death of John S. Hopkins, cashier of the People's bank, and the assignment made by the Guarantors' Finance company, were followed by disclosures which showed an important connection between the two events.

The coroner's investigation developed the fact, hitherto concealed by the family, that Hopkins had committed suicide by shooting himself and an examination of the affairs of the People's bank by its officers resulted in the revelation that Hopkins had during the past two years loaned the bank's funds in large amounts to Richard T. Loper, general manager of the Guarantors' Finance company.

These loans which remain unpaid and aggregate, it is said, over $600,000, were made wholly without the knowledge of the officers and directors of the bank. The securities given by Loper as collateral for the loans were found, according to the statement of one of the bank's officials, to have very little value. In consequence of these revelations the bank closed its doors.

The state insurance commissioner on Wednesday asked the court to appoint a receiver for the Guarantors' Finance company, which did an insurance business, and it is believed that Hopkins, on learning that the company could not make good its indebtedness to the bank, and knowing that exposure would follow on investigation of the Guarantors' affairs, concluded to end his troubles by taking his life.

NINE MEN INDICTED.

Former Brooklyn Officials Accused of Defrauding the City.

NEW YORK, March 26.—In the Kings county criminal court in Brooklyn, indictments were handed down by the grand jury against nine former city officials and contractors of Brooklyn

It is said that the indictments charge a conspiracy by which the city was defrauded of $80,000 by means of fraudulent contracts.

A Startling Declaration.

Wife—Richard, I am afraid we must part—

Husband — Good gracious! What for?"

Wife (calmly)—Your hair in the middle hereafter. You are getting bald.—London Fun.

The Mexican torch thistle, growing to a height of 50 or 60 feet, looks more like a candelabrum than a tree. Another variety of the same species has long gray bristles, which give it the appearance of the head of an old gray haired man.

THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

They Are Ordered to the Atlantic Coast. Valuable Additions to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 26. — Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, has been busily engaged in making assignments of officers to the revenue cutters detailed for defensive service along the Atlantic seaboard. They will make the trip to the Atlantic seaboard through the St. Lawrence river. The commanders of the revenue cutters have been notified by wire to be in readiness to move as soon as their general orders are received.

The revenue cutters which will be ordered into service and their present stations are as follows: The Woodbury, at Portland, Me.; Hamilton, Philadelphia; Hudson, New York; Manning, Boston; Calumet, Chicago; Gresham, Milwaukee; Morrow, Wilmington, N. C., and Winona, Baltimore.

Captain Shoemaker was of the opinion that it would require about a week for all of the vessels to reach Hampton Roads, or rather Norfolk, which will be their official rendezvous. At the navyyard the vessels will receive their equipment—guns, ammunition, torpedoes and supplies and will make such other preparations as are necessary for fighting service. The new cutter Gresham, recently built at Cleveland, in a brief time can be transformed into a formidable commerce destroyer or torpedoboat. She was built expressly for such an emergency as she is now called upon to meet. She is equipped for a torpedo tube and can carry an ugly battery of rapidfire guns. All of the vessels are firstrate seagoing craft and all of them are fitted with small but effective batteries. Their speed varies from 14 to 20 knots.

All officers of the revenue cutter service now on duty with the lifesaving service are being withdrawn and assigned to duty on the vessels ordered to Norfolk.

As soon as they are prepared for service, they will be dispatchd to Key West, and placed at the disposal of Commodore Sampson, in command of the naval squadron at that station.

SCHLEY COMMANDS THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Five Good Ships Will Compose It—Sampson's Fleet to Be Strengthened by Additional Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The "flying squadron" has now been definitely established, with Commodore W. S. Schley in command. He will hoist his commodore's flag on the flagship Brooklyn next Monday. The squadron is to consist of exactly five ships, no more and no less, despite conjecture as to possible ships that might be added. Those of the squadron will be the crack armored cruiser Brooklyn, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas and the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis.

Other ships which are now or hereafter at Hampton Roads, will not be of the flying squadron, but will belong to the North Atlantic station, under Captain Sampson. The flying squadron is to be a small, compact fleet of the best ships in the navy, for quick service at any point along the Atlantic.

At the same time, the North Atlantic station, under Captain Sampson, is to be further augmented. The cruiser Cincinnati, which left Port Antonio three days ago under sealed orders, is to report at Key West, as will also the gunboat Wilmington also enroute from Port Antonio, as well as the gunboat Vicksburg, now at Hampton Roads.

ACCIDENT, SAYS SPAIN.

The Report of the Naval Board So Declares—Minister Woodford Confers With Gullon.

MADRID, March 26.—The report of the Spanish board of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine says emphatically that the explosion was of internal origin.

The Spanish report says "it is scientifically and practically demonstrated that the explosion was internal."

The United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, has had a long conference with the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon. Absolute reticence is observed as to what transpired.

MADRID, March 26.—Under the heading, "Yankee Ships at Havana," the Carlist organ, El Correo Espanol, on March 12, gives an illustration representing the United States cruiser Montgomery followed by a description of her armament and speed. At the end of the description is the following remark:

"May God deal with this ship as shall best serve our interests."

NEW TORPEDOBOAT BOUGHT.

Government Agents Purchase a Fine Boat In Germany.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The navy department has been informed by cablegram from Lieutenant Colwell, naval attache of the United States embassy at London, that agents of this government have purchased a "Schischau" torpedoboat that had been constructed for the German government. The new acquisition is of the general type of German torpedoboats and is regarded as a valuable addition to our navy. One feature regarding her that affords special gratification to the officials of the navy department is that she is now ready for sea.

It is expected that in a few days she will leave for the United States. She will be able to make the journey across the Atlantic without difficulty, as she is a good seagoing vessel and her coal capacity is ample for the trip to this country.

She is a 23-knot vessel and about 150 feet long.

Miss Bradley Congratulated.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Miss Christine Bradley, sponsor for the battleship Kentucky, launched at Newport News, has been congratulated by telegraph on her action in using water to christen the man-of-war by the officers of the National Women's Christian Temperance union.

A WAR ORDER BY SECY. LONG

Vessels Ordered Painted Black, the Fighting Color.

NAVAL OFFICERS ALARMED.

Urged the President to Send a Squadron Against Spanish Flotilla.

WILL AWAIT EVENTUALITIES.

President McKinley Does Not Believe the Spanish Minister, Who Says the Torpedo Fleet Is Coming to Appease Spanish Opinion at Home and Help Sagasta In the Elections—The President Will Await the Effect on Congress of the Maine Report on Monday—Then if It Is Received Calmly and Reported to the Committees, He Will Follow It Up Immediately With the Rest of His Program—Spain Expected to Allow Us to Feed the Reconcentrados, but Will Likely Consider Feeding the Insurgents an Act of War.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There is absolute evidence that President McKinley expects the commencement of hostilities with Spain in a very few days.

Secretary Long, after the closing of the navy department sent these instructions to all points in this country where American war vessels are located:

Paint every ship in the North Atlantic squadron black."

The Spanish boats are black. White is our peace paint and black will be our fighting paint."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, "Fighting Bob" Evans, Commodore Schley and other officers of high rank and sound judgment have appealed to President McKinley in the most urgent manner to issue an order for the interception and capture or destruction of the Spanish torpedo fleet before it reached Porto Rico.

The president was implored to send a flying squadron of three of our swiftest cruisers to intercept the Spanish flotilla a few hundred miles out at sea, where the torpedoboats would hove no advantage in a fight, and where they could be speedily sunk or disabled. When the president objected that this would be war, he was told that the coming of the torpedoboats in face of our objections was in effect an act of war on the part of Spain, and we would bitterly regret it if we did not strike a swift and decisive blow before the Spanish battleship destroyers could reach Porto Rico or Havana.

While it was evident the appeals made to him had a good deal of effect on the president, they could not move him from his purpose to let things take their course.

President McKinley is said not to place undue confidence in the assurance of the Spanish minister that the sending of the flotilla was simply intended to appease Spanish public opinion and help Senor Sagasta in the impending election, because of the serious effect which the presence of the flotilla will have, but whatever diplomatic protests he may have he will not authorize the navy officers to do what they think the occasion demands, unless some change should occur in the general situation which would justify him in believing that his peacemaking is vain, and that the time has come to strike.

If congress or the country should put the worst construction on the Maine report and draw the inference that the responsibility must be fixed on Spanish officials, all his intervention program, which is based on the passive reception of the report on Monday and its burial in committee, will be upset, and this is why he and his advisers all say that they must wait until they see what happens when the report goes to congress Monday before they can say absolutely what will be done next.

The president is reported as determined, if all goes well Monday, to follow it up immediately with the rest of his program, as outlined in these dispatches, and with hope of success after congress shall have appropriated the money for sending the supplies to the destitute. There is said to be good reason for saying that the Spanish government will not treat this appropriation as a hostile act unless the terms of the legislation are offensive, but will accept it with thanks as a friendly charity, and will draw the line only at the delivery of food and supplies to the insurgents in arms.

But the administration's purpose is apparently not to discriminate between the starving in one part of the island and the starving in another, and the insurgents or the people within their lines are to share in the distribution, and this, apparently, Spain would treat as giving aid and comfort to her rebellious subjects and amounting to an act of war.

WANT THE ALBANY HURRIED.

Lieutenant Colwell Told to Have the Builders Hasten Her Construction.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Lieutenant Colwell, at London, has been directed by the navy department to urge the builders of the recently purchased cruiser, Albany, formerly the Brazilian vessel, Almirante, to hasten the construction of the ship with all possible speed.

In the ordinary course of work the vessel would not be completed before next December, but it is believed by officials of the navy department that if the builders are placed under pressure she can be made ready for sea within three months, and perhaps in a little less time.

NO GROUND FOR PANIC.

Dun Points Out the Good Condition of Business In Spite of the Probability of War.

NEW YORK, March 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: A waiting state of things always hinders business to some extent. With more than $34,000,000 gold received or on its way since this movement began, with ample bank reserves and treasury reserves, and a redemption of notes in all ways nearly a third smaller than in February to date, with no stringency in the money market and sterling exchange weak, with the volume of business at clearinghouses outside New York larger than in 1892 by 6.9 per cent this month, and with failures nearly 30 per cent smaller than last year and 52 per cent smaller than in the same month of 1892, there is not much visible ground for panic, even if earnest efforts should fail to keep peace with honor.

Warlike reports come every day, and stock operators make the most of them, and yet the average of prices of railroad stocks is $53.08, against $53.20 two weeks ago today. Nor have industrial operations been perceptibly affected, except where extraordinary buying for some weeks past has made necessary a pause for breath, so to speak.

Atlantic exports of wheat for the week have been 2,160,826 bushels, against 1,272,286 last year, and in four weeks 9,302,514 bushels (flour included), against 5,103,427 last year, with Pacific exports 4,232,032 bushels, against 809,242 last year. The price has declined 2⅞ cents.

Corn has declined only a small fraction, with exports not a sixth lower than a year ago to date.

Domestic exports from New York in two weeks have been $9,108,000 or 37.8 per cent larger than last year, while imports have been scarcely larger, foreshadowing exports again exceeding $100,000,000 for the month and $24,000,000 over imports.

Sales of wool have been only 11,411,600 pounds in three weeks at the three chief markets, against 46,605,300 last year, and prices are yielding, with sales of old wool ½ to 1 cent below current quotations for clothing, and no indication that manufacturers are nearing the end of their stocks.

The iron and steel industry is more fully employed than ever before in its history.

Failures for the week have been 251 in the United States, against 291 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 50 last year.

RECKLESS FIRING ON BOATS.

Flood Sufferers to Be Prosecuted—Other Steamers Riddled—Mate's Close Call.

WHEELING, March 26.—The firing on many steamboats by reckless individuals at Moundsville. 12 miles below Wheeling, is going to result in serious trouble for them if the steamboatmen are able to make out cases in the West Virginia and federal courts.

Several more boats have been fired on among them the Cincinnati liner Virginia. Mate Pennyweight was standing in front of a mirror when a bullet crashed through the woodwork, grazed his head and shattered the mirror into a hundred pieces. Another bullet also crashed past him, and he lost no time in reporting the matter to the captain. Three other bullets passed through the Virginia's cabin.

The towboat Tornado was captured by the Moundsville lawbreakers and compelled to remain here.

The Pittsburg towboat, Samuel Clark, was riddled with bullets, being struck by bullets in 48 places.

Other boats fired on are the packets Lexington, Lorena, Argand, H. K. Bedford and Ruth and the towboat Eliza H.

In order to avert trouble the Cincinnati liner, Queen City, floated past Moundsville without steam turned on, and she was not fired on. Sheriff Doyle is now at Moundsville, and says there will be no repetition of the reckless shooting.

HOT TIME IN THE HOUSE.

A Ruling by Reed Against Political Speeches Causes Exciting Scenes.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The stirring scenes of the Fifty-first congress when members of the minority were charging down the aisles protesting against the rulings of Speaker Reed were recalled in the turbulent protests made by the minority against a ruling of the chair during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The ruling in effect compelled members to confine their remarks under the five-minute rule to the subject before the house and was made against Mr. Hartman (Silver Rep., Mon.), who attempted to make a political speech. The ruling was denounced as a usurpation and appeal after appeal was taken. When all else failed every expedtent was resorted to to block progress with the bill. As a result but four pages were disposed of.

Before the bill was taken up for amendment Mr. Foss (Rep., Ills.), a member of the navol committee, made a general speech in advocacy of the policy of building up a strong and powerful navy.

DESOLATION IN OHIO VALLEY.

Though the Flood Practically Is Past, Want Is Manifest Everywhere.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—As far as terror and loss of life and property are concerned, that is all over in the interior and on the tributaries of the Ohio. But want and desolation are sadly manifest. Great damage to homes seems to have been done at Dayton, where hundreds of families have been driven from their homes and made dependent on public charity. One building association there has mortgages on 200 inundated houses.

The Ohio river is rising at all points from Parkersburg to Cairo. At Cincinnati last night the stage was 53.3 feet. Fifty-five feet is expected.

At Zanesville loss is about $1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Although the Monongahela river is slowly rising the dangers of a flood are practically over. The Allegheny continues to fall at a slow rate. The rise in the Monongahela is caused by heavy rains at the headwaters. No danger is feared that the stage will equal that of Wednesday.

Worst Over at Wheeling.

WHEELING, March 26.—The flooded districts in the greater Wheeling district are slowly showing above water.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A Bell telephone No. 90, has been placed in the store of Warth Bros.

Miss Helen Graham is spending a week at her home in New Berlin.

Miss Lizzie M. Reavie now occupies a position as clerk in the Bee Hive.

Frank McCoy, of Richville avenue, is spending his vacation in Mansfield, with relatives.

Mrs. Thomas Tobin and daughter, Miss Grace Tobin, and Master Charles Tobin have gone to Norwalk for a visit of a week or ten days.

The ladies of the M. E. church will conduct an Easter sale on Saturday, April 2, in the parlors of the church. Eatables and all kinds of fancy work will be sold.

Forty girls employed in the Salem Gum Works went on a strike on Thursday. One of the girls was discharged in the morning, and the balance immediately left their work.

Frank Hemperly is still confined to his home with rheumatism. There is no change for the better in the condition of Mrs. Hemperly, who also has been ill for a month or more

Mrs. B. McCue and Miss McCue are now in Rome, and are reported as having entirely recovered from the effects of the rough weather they experienced in crossing the Atlantic.

Killbuck creek, in Holmes county, has destroyed about six miles of state road, which, it is claimed, is beyond repair. The road extended along the stream between Mt. Eaton and Fredericksburg.

Representative John P. Jones, who was in Massillon, this morning, denied that he had congressional aspirations. He says he is the friend of Congressman Tayler, and wants to see him re-nominated and elected.

The washout on the Navarre road is to be repaired immediately. Next Tuesday afternoon, contractors will assemble on the brink of the deep gully, and bids for the stone-work and filling will be received and the contracts let.

Charles Nelson, who was out on bail on a charge of robbery, committed at Lisbon, was shot dead Tuesday night while in the act of burglarizing a house at Dennison. He was only recently discharged from the Stark county workhouse.

The funeral of Mrs. Charles Fisher, of Cleveland, took place from the C., L. & W. station on Friday, the Rev. J. F. Clokey officiating. The pall bearers were C. F. Porter, C. H. Rudolph, Elmer Fox, J. M. Schuckers, Dr. L. E. Menuez and H. C. Dielhenn.

Wayne county suffered severely from the heavy rain Tuesday night. It is reported that every bridge spanning Killbuck creek has been washed away, in many cases the abutments having been completely destroyed. The loss will aggregate many thousands of dollars.

As no trains are running south on the C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. railways, mail for southern towns accumulates in this city. Already it amounts to a half ton, and people at the postoffice expect it to reach double that weight before the railroads will be in condition to move trains.

Among other appropriation carried by the general appropriation bill, introduced this week, in the state legislature, is one of $90,000 for the Massillon state hospital. Adam B. Howard, of Akron, has been nominated by Governor Bushnell, to succeed Dr. Richardson on the hospital board of trustees.

Mrs. E. Hinderer, proprietor of a South Erie street grocery, will retire from business, and the stock will be sold off at once. Andrew Brandt has purchased the property in which the store is now located, and will move his Palace saloon to that place about April 10 The Hinderer store was opened in 1884.

Ray L. Markel has arranged to furnish the scores of the national league games to various persons in Massillon during the coming season. Those who have contracted for these reports will be furnished with a neatly framed blackboard upon which the score will be placed each day. Mr. Markel is representing an Indianapolis firm.

A company of volunteers, one hundred strong, has been raised by Albert J. Friess, president of the Alsace-Lorraine Union of Akron. Many of the men are veterans of the Franco-Prussian war, in which the Alsatians won an enviable reputation for bravery. Their services are pledged to President McKinley in case of war with Spain.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a dime social in their chapel Thursday evening, March 29, at which time an autograph quilt containing eight hundred and thirty three names will be on exhibition. A pleasing feature of this novel quilt is a picture of the church and chapel done in India ink. Refreshments will be served for which the small sum of ten cents will be charged. Dimes taken at the door.

Mayor Rice, of Canton, has agreed to permit the Lavake-Green contest to be pulled off at the Grand opera house, in Canton, on the night of April 7. The match will be refereed by Charley McKeever, of Philadelphia, the 140 pound champion, who is matched to fight Matty Matthews at Cleveland, April 12. Special trains will be run to Canton from Cleveland and Akron, and possibly a special inter-urban train from Massillon.

Mr. John Axxe and Miss Rosa Lapis, daughter of Mrs. Theresa Lapis, were married at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, in the pastor's study of the United Brethren church, the Rev M. M. Phillips officiating. Adam Shapuita was the groom's best man, and Miss Emma Hueig was the bridesmaid. After the ceremony a reception was given to the [illegible] of the young couple at the home of the groom's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Axxe will reside in Hill street.

The floor of St. Timothy's new Episcopal church has been laid and it is the purpose of the rector, the Rev. C. M. Roberts to hold the Easter services there, the parish building being much too small to accommodate the large congregation which gathers on Easter Sunday. The harsh outlines of the unfinished portions of the new structure will be hidden by masses of flowers, palms and other decorations and necessary furnishings will be provided for the occasion.

The handsome lithographs of the amateur minstrels will soon be in evidence, declaring that the big show, will be here on April 14 and 15, with Beck and Burke in a new song and dance, the magificent Willard Gove as interlocutor, and that Harry Hemmingway, Willard Gove, George Shauf and Oswald Paul, the famous quartette, will sing songs composed especially for the occasion. Every one of the minstrels has found his place and knows his part, and nothing now stands between the company and success.

Great preparations are being made by the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America for the entertainment of W. A. Northcott, head consul of the order, and lieutenant governer of Illinois, who will be in Massillon on March 31, and will make an address on "Woodcraft" at the Armory. No admission will be charged, and it is expected that the audience will be large. Mayor Schott will be chairman of the evening, and a number of prominent citizens will occupy seats on the stage as vice presidents. Mr. Northcott is not hired to come to Massillon, but being on a speech-making tour in the East, decided upon this city, Columbus and Dayton as towns in which he would stop, and his purpose in coming here is not to boom the affairs of the Woodmen particularly.

NEWS OF THE FLOOD.

The Water is Falling and Repairs Rapidly Progressing.

The Tuscarawas river is falling today at the rate of about an inch per hour, and since Thursday night the fall has been about four feet. The C., L. & W. railway company is now running passenger trains as far south as New Philadelphia on schedule time, and every effort is being made to extend the repairs as rapidly as possible, and a force of approximately three hundred men is engaged between New Philadelphia and Uhrichsville where the company suffered the greatest damage. It is expected that by tonight trains will be enabled to reach Uhrichsville, but a through run to Bridgeport cannot be accomplished for at least two days. Hundreds of tons of earth are required to make necessary fills and at several places the earth is carried away almost as rapidly as it is filled in. The C., L. & W. linemen did not complete their work until noon today.

The W & L. E. work train has not yet succeeded in getting beyond Zoar, and it will require at least four days to put the east division in passable condition. General Manager Blickensderfer and Train Master Merwin succeeded in reaching the east end of the line via Pittsburg, and are superintending the repairs in progress there. Superintendent Stout, who has been taking a vacation, returned Friday and is superintending the work between Massillon and Zoar. Since the construction of the road greater damage from high water has not been sustained, and the same can be applied to the C., L. & W. and C. A. & C. roads.

The River Still Rising.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—[By Associated Press]—The river had reached 55 feet and 1 inch at 10 a m., showing a slight rise in the last hour. There was a smart rain at 9 o'clock and more is expected. The weather observer says the river is falling from Pittsburg to Parkersburg. In just twenty-four hours the river rose 4 feet and 4 inches at Point Pleasant. at Catlettsburg, 5 feet: Portsmouth, 5 feet and 9 inches: Hinto, 1 foot; Kanawha, 5 feet; Charleston 3 inches. Railroads here are abandoned Eastern lines are detouring over roads not broken.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. SUSAN FISHER.

Mrs. Susan Fisher, 78 years of age, an old resident of Massillon, died this morning at her home in Front street, after having been ill but a short time with pneumonia. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's church on Monday at 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Fisher was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1820, and came to this country many years ago, settling in Massillon where she has lived ever since. She was married three times, first to Henry Shriver, then to Henry Shearer, and then to Adam Fisher, whom she survived. She was the mother of sixteen children, one of whom is Henry Shriver, of this city. Mrs. Fisher's death will be much regretted, particularly by the older citizens of Massillon.

JOHN POORMAN.

John Poorman, aged about 73 years, died Sunday morning of dropsy. The funeral services will be held at the Reformed church at Stanwood, Tuesday at 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Poorman leaves a wife and seven children. He had spent his entire life in Tuscarawas township, and was well known and respected among the farmers. At one time Mr. Poorman was a commissioner of Stark county.

News from East Greenville.

EAST GREENVILLE, March 26.—An egg social will be held next Saturday night at the residence of Thomas Thomas for the benefit of the new Congregational church.

Mrs. John Davis, who formerly lived in Pigeon Run, and who now resides at Palmyra, O., is visiting Mrs. David Jones and other old friends at this place.

John Ellis, the East Greenville sprinter, has gone to Barberton, which will be his home in future.

ULTIMATUM FOR SPAIN

She is Informed that Cuban Hostilities Must Cease.

WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUED.

Officers Have Been Taken from the Faculty at Annapolis to Command Single Turreted Monitors—Captain Sigsbee and Other Maine Officers Leave Havana.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, March 26.—It can be stated on positive information that the United States will, if it has not already done so, inform Spain that the conditions on the island of Cuba have become intolerable to the people of this country and that hostilities in the island must close.

Orders were issued today, placing officers in command of a number of single turreted monitors. These officers were taken from the faculty at Anapolis academy, and will be assisted by men from the naval militia of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and elsewhere.

A large contract for disappearing gun carriages was awarded today to Walker & Company, of Cleveland. The plant will be run day and night. Machinists in the gun shops of the navy yard will be required hereafter to work twelve hours a day and work will be kept up continuously by two relays of workmen.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND ON A WAR FOOTING.

LONDON, March 26.—[By Associated Press]—A despatch to the Times from Hong Kong says that orders have been issued to the British naval establishment to make urgent preparations for a war footing. The staff is to be augmented and mobilization ordered. British warships and provisioning are coming. Twenty-nine French cruisers have gone north, avoiding Hong Kong.

OXFORD WINS.

PUTNEY, England, March 26.—[By Associated Press]—Oxford won the boat race from Cambridge.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

A BAD ACCIDENT.

WEST LEBANON, March 25.—Charles Lilick, the 14-year-old son of Michael Lilick, and other boys played with powder at the farm of Oliver Brenninger yesterday. A quantity of the explosive was lighted, and impatient because it did not immediately make a loud report, young Lilick bent over the powder to make an investigation. Then the explosion occurred. Lilick's right eye was torn from its socket and his face was badly burned.

JUSTUS ITEMS.

JUSTUS, March 25.—The wheat market in Justus is not very brisk on account of the bad roads. Ninety-two cents is the price paid.

The Rev. Mr. Weyandt will preach here on Sunday evening.

School was closed last week on account of the illness of Alvin Graber, who is now able to be about again.

Andrew Putman's farm will be offered for sale on March 30.

A GROCERY BURGLARIZED.

CANAL FULTON, March 25.—Burglars entered the grocery store of B. B. Rayl, last night, through a rear window leading to the cellar. The miscreants secured $8 in small change, and departed unobserved by the night watchman who was on that beat. Mr. Rayl says that it was some person or persons familiar with the store, for the exact hiding-place of the money is known, and he has suspicions as to who is guilty.

THE FIRST MAIL.

NAVARRE, March 25.—The first mail since Tuesday evening was received last night, and the first sent out since then was this morning's. During this time the only paper that reached Navarre was THE INDEPENDENT, which arrived regularly every evening by special carrier. The mails are still somewhat irregular, but after today everything will be in its usual good working condition.

TALES OF THE SUGARCREEK.

WILMOT, March 25.—In this vicinity, Sugarcreek carried away the dam at Pfout's mill, the bridge on the Mt. Eaton road, and made unsafe the bridge in the valley and the one known as Stepper's. The damage in the township will amount to several thousand dollars.

East Greenville News.

EAST GREENVILLE, March 25.—A party of young ladies who were holding a rag carpet social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Swallow on Wednesday evening, were very much annoyed by the action of a number of young men outside the house, who rapped on the windows, made jeering remarks, etc. Finally it was decided that a dose of cold water might put a stop to such proceedings, so the door was cautiously opened and a large pailful dashed into the darkness outside. Unfortunately, a couple of rag social guests were arriving late and reached the doorstep just in time to receive the contents of the pail in their faces. Matters at that point became complicated and there were no more carpet rags sewed during the evening.

THE INDEPENDENT has been the only newspaper in circulation here since Tuesday.

Singing choir No. 2 met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mossop on Thursday evening.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life

FORD CITY EXTENSION.

PLANS TO TRANSFORM THE TOWN INTO A CITY OF TEN THOUSAND POPULATION.

The Entire Magnificent Town Site on the Banks of the Allegheny to be Thrown Open to the Public—Modern Municipal Improvements Already Under Way—Industries with Pay-Rolls Amounting to One Million Dollars a Year Form a Rich Nucleus Around Which To Assemble a Large Community of Thrifty Working People.

The revival of business after a lull of five years again makes possible the upbuilding of communities. In Western Pennsylvania there is little doubt that an era of unusual development is about opening. Persons who have permitted their savings or accumulations of money to lie idle are now seeking opportunity for safe and profitable investment. The history of the past two decades furnishes no better examples of successful investment than is found in several of the new towns that have sprung up in what is known as the Pittsburg zone. A few years more, and the favored locations for factories within this limit will have been exhausted. The fact is that even now, while less favored communities are offering the manufacturer sites free, he has frequently been known to set the offer aside and pay a good price for a location within the Pittsburg limit which carries with it so many advantages not found elsewhere—cheap coal, cheap gas, low taxes, abundant labor, convenient banking facilities, temperate climate and a thrifty, energetic and intelligent population.

FORD CITY.

Few towns are so fortunately situated as Ford City. It is forty miles from Pittsburg on the Allegheny Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, its main line between Pittsburg and Buffalo. The town is on the edge of the Pittsburg freight zone, situate upon a high plain on the banks of the Allegheny river, surrounded by low hills. There is ample room for a population of ten thousand persons There is no more beautiful or picturesque valley in America than that through which the Allegheny flows—a stream of crystal water, of islands and grassy banks. Bordered by rich coal fields and farming lands, it is a standing invitation to the manufacturer and the home-seeker to avail himself of its advantages.

FUEL SUPPLY.

Convenient to Ford City is a bountiful supply of coal and the largest and most prolific natural gas field in Western Pennsylvania. This supplies a natural fuel for factory and domestic use and gives promise of lasting for many years to come.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

As has been said, Ford City is on the main line of the Allegheny Valley Railway. With the already enormous amount of freight produced here and that which will undoubtedly be added within a brief period, other lines will be reaching for the traffic—the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie, the Pittsburg & Eastern, and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroads, all of which are anxious to secure all the business possible. Besides this, the United States Government has begun improving the Allegheny river and one million dollars have been thus far appropriated. One lock and dam at Herr's Island is to be completed this year; No. 2 at Six Mile Island and No. 3 at Springdale in 1899. Three smaller dams are projected, and these will give Ford City a water way all the year round to Pittsburg and the Ohio river. It has also been suggested that this route is the most feasible for a water way to the lakes.

PLANS OF IMPROVEMENT.

The Ford City town site proper has but a limited number of lots, all of which will be needed. There are now about five hundred modern houses with a population of two thousand and, with the exception of five churches and two schoolhouses, these properties all belong to a single owner. He feels that he can no longer keep the town closed to the general public and, yielding to popular clamor, has decided to throw it open without reserve to all comers. The entire town site will be sewered and graded, and a considerable portion will be paved and have sidewalks laid. The first section of this work was let in November, 1897, and is well under way. Water and natural gas are distributed throughout the town and their supply will be extended as the demand requires.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES.

The principal industry of Ford City now is the plant of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, covering more than forty acres of ground. The factory proper is 2,600 feet long. Its foundry has become too small and will be rebuilt west of the railway. A factory for experiment with a view of taking advantage of all new and improved methods is now being erected. In dimensions it will be 200 by 800 feet. The full working force of this mammoth industry will probably be from 1,500 to 1,800 employes. The Ford China Company, occupying a plant that will cover about nine acres, will be ready for business May 1, 1898, and will give employment to about 500 persons. The annual pay roll of the factories now here will aggregate more than one million dollars.

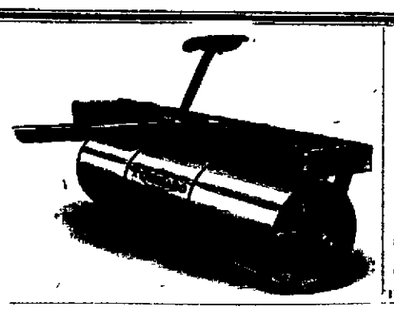
SOME COMPARISONS.

M. J. Alexander was engaged to generally plan the opening of Ford City to the public. Mr. Alexander managed the towns of Jeannette and Charleroi, Pa., and since August, 1897, has made a substantial success of the new manufacturing town of Monessen, Pa., which he is still pushing to the front. In his report on Ford City, after careful examination, he says: "Every fact surrounding this scheme stamps it as one that is rational and meritorious, and that will bring abundant success to both present owners and future purchasers. With its location in the rich farming and mining section, supported by the enormous mills already located at that point, it is perfectly safe to predict a population as large as Jeannette or Charleroi within three years. In a life-time of work of this kind I have never known of a town just like this, and with a population of 2,000 to 2,500 to begin with, I may underestimate the success that is certain to follow."

OPENING SALE.

The opening sale will be held Tuesday, April 12, 1898. For further information, address Ford City Lands, Tradesmen's Building, Pittsburg, Pa., Edgar M. Moore, Land Agent.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup seems especially adapted to the needs of the children. Pleasant to take; soothing in its influence. It is the remedy of all remedies for every form of throat and lung disease.



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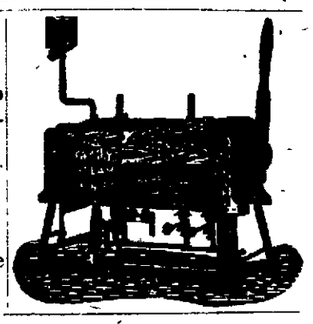
The "Tornado"

STEEL LAND ROLLER MADE IN ALL SIZES.

Unequaled for **Strength, Durability and Good Results.** Removable shaft bearings which can be replaced at a cost of only 25c each. Wear and tear reduced to a minimum.

A Remarkable Invention. Washing Made Easy.



Complete Portable Steam Laundry Combination for family use.

Washer, Boiler, Adjustable Stove and Attachment for Wringer ALL IN ONE.

Strong, Handsome and Durable.

Saves your clothes, your back and your money. Many in use and all declared the greatest thing out.

Call on or write us for information.

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Manufacturers of the Famous Tornado Feed Cutters, Horse Powers, Band Jacks, Land Rollers and Celebrated Family Steam Laundry Machines.

Office, Factory and Salesrooms, - - - - Walnut Street, MASSILLON, O.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents

FOR SALE.

A GOOD dwelling and business property will be sold at a bargain. Building contains 10 rooms situated at No 76 W. Main St. Massillon, O. For particulars inquire at C. V Hammersmith's insurance office.

A BUILDING 8x22 and 8 feet high, covered with a good tin roof used as a wood and coal house. Will be sold cheap. A. T. Skinner

COW—Choice Jersey Cow, Fresh. Wm. E. Smith.

COUNTER and back bar, two pool and billiard tables, card tables, chairs, glasses, beer pump and attachments also one large music box and slot machine. D. W. Miller.

FIVE roomed house and lot with good cellar, city and cistern water, located at 27 West Tremont street. Inquire of Mrs. R. Geltz, 269 State street, or S. Burd.

HOUSE in Oak street, built and occupied by James R Dunn. Can be bought cheap if taken within a week. Inquire of C. L. McLain or G. L. Albrecht.

LOTS—I have for sale 28 one acre lots on Richville avenue for $300 each. These lots face on two streets, 132x300. S. Burd.

OAK LUMBER—Consisting of fence posts sawed and split harbor posts, sawed railroad ties and bank props, 2x4 scandlings, planks and boards of all widths and lengths, slabs by the load, wood by the cord. Inquire of J. B. Snyder, 211 East North street, or Hentzelman, 206 South East street

PONY—Shetland pony, buggy, harness, sleigh and saddle. Inquire at Keller's Livery Stable, Clay street.

REGISTER—National Cash Register, best made, just as good as new; will be sold cheap, if sold within next ten days. Call at C. J Duncan's Jewelry Store, No. 5 West Main street.

SEVEN roomed house and a lot on Front street; all kinds of good fruit; cistern water. Inquire at Central Engine House or Chas. G. King.

STOVES, Cupboard, Bed Lounge, Desk, Stand, Rockers and other household articles E. Maag, 88 North street.

WANTED.

AGENTS wanted for best selling petticoats and dress skirts. Sold only by agents. Exclusive territory given. Agents make from $15 to $40 a week. Please mention this paper and address, The Gillette Skirt Co., Cortland, N. Y.

COAT-MAKER—An experienced coat-maker Must be a first class workman. Apply to J. J. Klotz, 34 East Main street.

GIRL—A good German girl for house work Apply at 49 Henry street.

GIRLS—Two girls as apprentice to learn dressmaking. Inquire at 81 West Main street. None but steady girls need apply.

GENTLEMAN or lady, who can give bond to take charge of a business in Massillon O. One man cleared over $5,000 last year. Address the Piqua Novelty, Co., Piqua, O.

PAINTERS—Two good Painters at Walker's wall paper store, No. 6 N. Erie street

SEWING—Plain sewing to do at home; children's clothing a speciafty. Inquire at No. 34 Paul street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANCY—Books opened, closed, adjusted. Anything in the line of Bookkeeping. The Actual Business College Co. Farmers 'Phone 119, Massillon.

EVERY ONE to get their wall paper cleaned by W. A. Hanna and L. A Fritz. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leave orders with Hanna. Farmers 'Phone 239.

MRS. McCLOSKEE wishes to announce that she is sole agent for "The Beautiful Life of Miss Frances Willard." This is the only original memorial volume of her life. It was written by Anna A. Gordon, for 20 years Miss Willard's secretary.

FOR RENT

A Suite of Rooms or single rooms. Mrs. Laura Gribble, No. 65 Plum street.

A HOUSE on West Cherry street, Inquire of Frank Brentzel, 6 W. Cherry street.

BARN—A good barn, conveniently located on Charles street. Apply to W. E. N. Hemperly, over 14 S Erie street.

EAST HALF and barn of No. 155 E. Main street. J. H. Webb.

FIVE roomed house on Water street; near C., L. & W. and W & L E. depots; cistern water in house. Apply at 119 West Main street.

FOUR rooms suitable for light house keeping, over 25½ West Main street. Inquire at premises.

FOUR roomed house in the rear of No. 30 West Main street. $5.00 per month. Inquire of Leonard Hess.

FOUR roomed house rear of Front street. Possession given April 1st. Inquire at Abe Keller's Livery Stable, Clay street.

FOUR nice rooms, 118 East Main street. Inquire of Dr. Kirkland.

FOUR rooms and a good out-kitchen with plenty of well and cistern water, located on Green street; also a house of three rooms Inquire at 141 Green St.

HALF of double house on South Erie St., near Russell's shops—Five rooms. James R. Dunn, Stone Block.

HOUSE on Thorn street, between Prospect and East streets. Possession given April 14. Jos Coleman.

HOUSE—A small house in Guide street. Six dollars a month. Possession given at once. E F. Bahney.

HOUSE—Six-roomed house in East South street Inquire of C L. McLain & Co.

NEW five room house on Chester street, near Erie, also eight room house on Richville avenue, in whole or part. City and cistern water. Call on Meuser Bros., piano manufacturers, North Erie street.

NEW four room house on Railroad street. Inquire of D. Weller, 58 Railroad street

NEW five room house with well and cistern water, and buttery, at 58 West Oak street.

NEW five room house on West Tremont street, near Paroz grocery; cistern and city water, rent cheap. Inquire at 17 West Main street. W. B. SUTTLE.

ONE nine room house with bathroom and furnace on South Mill street. Possession given April 1, '98. Also one six room house on East Cherry street. Possession given March 12, '98. F. C. Sibila.

SIX roomed house, 199 East South street. Inquire at 203 East South street.

STOREROOM Now occupied by Warth Bros., grocers Possession given May 15. Inquire of Geo. Rhine, over 25½ W. Main St.

SIX roomed house; two acres of land; fine fruit; excellent water. Fifteen minutes walk from center of town; near Front St. Inquire at corner of Prospect and Wellman streets.

THREE Departments; one of six rooms and two with four rooms and summer kitchen; City and cistern water, in Gribble block. Inquire of Henry Gribble.

15 ACRES of land in good cultivation with good buildings, etc., and located one mile north of Canal Fulton, near public school. Inquire of G. J. Naftzger, Canal Fulton, O.

For Sale or Rent

SEVERAL Dwellings for sale at reasonable prices. A seven and a four roomed house for rent. See J. E. Johns, 18 East Main street.

LOST.

WATCH—Gold watch, shell case, bow knot pin attached. Leave at the Independent office.

CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS

—VIA—

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RESTORED MANHOOD

DR. MOTT'S NERVURIA PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Indiscretion, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., CLEVELAND, O.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist, Opera Block, Massillon.

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